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STRATEGIES AND ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION

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Introduction

1. Resolution 423 (XIV) adopted by the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting, recognizes the important role of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs in implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the development of African and urges member States to report to the fourth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs on actions taken to implement the recommendations pertaining to the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action.

2. The resolution further urges member States to give particular consideration to the adoption and implementation of the following measures:

(a) Measures to improve the demographic and health situation;

(b) Measures to improve the quality of human resources;

(c) Measures to improve the status of women and increase their opportunities for involvement in national development efforts;

(d) Measures to deal with problems of youth unemployment;

(e) Measures to deal with the problems of refugees and displaced persons;

(f) Social policy measures to be taken in anticipation of adverse social consequences of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

(g) International co-operation in social development

3. This paper is intended to look at the problems involved and to review the efforts that need to be made for the effective implementation of those measures, due consideration being given to the fact that, although such measures are defined separately, the actions they entail are closely inter-related when they are not inter-twined.

A. ACTIONS TO AMELIORATE THE DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

4. One of the major difficulties encountered in providing needed services to populations is the remarkable lack of data on the population size, and its distribution by age, sex and other socio-economic characteristics such as household income, educational attainment, employment status, etc. ... Equally problematic is the lack of reliable data on the epidemiology of major debilitating and killer diseases - specific-morbidity and mortality rates, age-sex specific morbidity and mortality rates by cause. Without such data the planning and implementation of intervention programmes become extremely difficult if not altogether impossible. Without such data the probability that resources may be misdirected and/or misallocated is high.

5. The availability of demographic data, is vital for development planning. The African Ministers of Education meeting in Harare (Zimbabwe) from 28 June to 3July 1983, attributed the failure to attain universal primary education goals by 1980 in accordance with the Addis Ababa plan of 1961, among other factors, to " ... higher rate of population growth and an initial underestimate of the actual population of Africa". 1/

6. Accurate data on such variables as school enrolment ratios (by level), the ratio of the active to total population, the proportion of the active population in the formal sector, the number and distribution of health establishments and facilities (eg. number and distribution of hospitals, health centres, doctors, nurses, etc.), the number of existing and required housing units, vital statistics, etc., are not readily available to planners.

7. It is not surprising, therefore, that given such paucity of data, inaccurate projections are made, resources are misdirected and, in short, many governments are caught unprepared. As a result, economic and social indicators have, by and large, become matters of prestige and hence matters for political decision. As the saying goes: "He who does not reveal his disease will not find remedies". This situation of planning in a data vacuum should not be permitted to continue. Besides, education data constraints also affect health planning, provision of housing, urban-rural development, and the labour force needed to implement development plans to mention a few.

8. In view of the above, the following actions are recommended:

AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

(a) Governments should establish simple nationwide systems of population registration in order to improve the demographic data situation. In this regard, emphasis should be put on matters concerning education, health, housing, urban-rural development, and labour force participation.

(b) While the format must be developed by a suitable central body, it must be simple enough to be handled by persons with no sophisticated education . For example, where there are problems in establishing death registers on the grounds that doctors are scarce and therefore difficulties are encountered in determining the cause of death, the problem can be dealt with by entering, in the cause of death column, symptoms as friends and relatives observed them. Then, periodically a team of medical personnel can examine thes symptoms on representative samples of localities and determine the major causes of death by relating incidences with the kind of diseases the given environment is likely to host.

(c) The maintenance of such registers should be the responsiblity of local councils, municipalities, etc, and such councils and municipalities must be given to understand that this is an integral part of their responsibilities.

(d) Persons responsible for population registers must be given short but intensive training on recording information on various variables, focusing specifically on the importance of such work for national development, the mechanics of using the register and reporting requirements.

(e) To the extent resources permit, central statistics offices should spearhead periodic studies through national smples surveys, household sample surveys, etc. ... to establish trends in population dynamics and other economic and social situations such as income, labour force participation statutes, average number of months worked by an adult per year, agricultural production per capita and family expenditure patterns. Such studies should be designed and supervised by an interdisciplinary team of university faculty members from Economics, Sociology, Agriculture, Statistics, Psychology, etc. ... Students from these departments should be used in field work within the context of either block field placements where this can be arranged, or during long vacations.

(f) Each country should make increased efforts at building up capacities for demographic data collection and analysis, and for conducting effective household surveys, by seeking assistance from such agencies as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, IPPF, etc. ...

(g) Each country should underake studies on the effects of current birth rates on the age structure of the population, and the extent to which the resultant age structure affects the population - resource equilibrium and the effects of this on productivity and the general well-being of the population.

(h) On the basis of such empirical dtermination, each country should develop a population policy that takes into account cultural, social and political values and sensitivities.

(i) Establish service delivery systemsiin population related matters with multiple dimensions including conception control service, information and education in matters pertaining to the relationships between population dynamics and individual welfare, population dynamics and family welfare and population dynamics and efforts in nation-building. Such services should specifically address themselves to risk groups such as adolescents and women who are 35 years and over and women with high parityto reduce maternal mortality rates and the incidence of congenital malformation, high foetal and infant deaths rates among such women.

(j) When designing population policies, a key consideration should be the goal specification: what rate of change in the population growth rate is anticipated during the plan; and what are the expected levels in the growth components consistent with the overall desired growth rate. Having specified the goal, the cost of such means must then be estimated in both human and material terms. A key desideratum of such policies should have built-in mechanisms for evaluation of performances.

(k) In formulating such population policies, member States should utilize the findings of all demographic research of national interest, particularly in ascertaining the correlates of fertility and mortality declines. Such analysis should be undertaken regularly as better data become available.

(l) Regarding population data collection and research, member States should continue taking advantage of existing national and/or multinational institutes for demographic training and research, in order to increase the potential of nationals from these States to perform their data collection duties.

(m) Member States should undertake periodic population projections in the light of improved data quality. Analysis of the implications of these projections should provide useful guides and inputs into the development plans of the member States.

AT THE REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

9. While action programmes must be essentially planned and implemented at the national level, countries can benefit from regional and sub-regional co-operation in the following areas:

(a) Exchange of information and experiences

The inadequacy of data gathering and analyzing capacity has been and continues to be one of the stumbling blocks to proper planning, programme development and programme implementation processes in the region. But countries vary in the degree of seriousness which they attach to solving these problems. It must be assumed that some countries are more successful than others in improving this capacity by tapping various sources of external assistance and by establishing a system which permits the mobilization and analyses of basic demographic and socio-economic data. United Nations as well as government officials have been developing strategies for better mobilization of demographic data. 2/ Facilitating exchange of information and experiences among countries by such means as study tours, seminars, workshops, etc. ... will contribute significantly to the improvement of any data generating capacities of member States.

(b) More effective utilization of existing population training and research institutions for the improvement of manpower capacities of member States

(i) The Regional Institute of Population Studies at Legon, Accra, and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographiques, Yaounde, are well established institutions of population studies in the region. The contribution of these institutions can be considerably enhanced if it is expanded in scope to include among others things such services as: (1) short-term training courses in the form of workshops for those responsible for the collection of vital statistics, employment/unemployment data, trends in urbanization and their effects on social well-being, etc. ... and funds should be established to make it possible for more countries to make use of such facilities, (2) providing consultancy services with a view to assisting member countries establish and strengthen the national training research capabilities in the field of population and related areas.

(ii) Other institutions at subregional levels must be provided with needed funds and facilities to undertake similar services.

B. ACTIONS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

10. The problems of urban unemployment and rural underemployment have assumed serious proportions in almost all African countries. With the expansion of secondary level education in the post independence decades, increasing numbers of youngsters are leaving secondary school with limited prospects for gainful employment. In all African countries, the modern sector is so limited in size that its capacity to absorb additional entrants is negligible. Government bureaucracies and the service sector in general, which are the traditional source of employment for the educated persons are already saturated. Until such time as the rate of structural differentiation in the economy reaches such a level as to ensure greater labor absorption capacity, governments must rely, for new employment opportunities, on the agriculture sector, 3/ and in small-scale manufacturing and on the distribution sector. What has been said about the urban economy in 1971 still holds true in 1984 except, perhaps, for a few oil producing countries. The writers of Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s noted that "... the structure and rate of growth of the urban economy are at present incapable of ensuring adequate employment and higher living standards for its growing population." 4/ In spite of the heavy concentration of the active population in the agricultural sector, agriculture remains to be a major resource the potentials of which are barely exploited. This is a sector which receives scant policy attention and one that is assidously avoided by people of any degree of education as a source of career. The development of agriculture must be sought both as a spring board for development in other sectors and as a means of alleviating the current problems of urban unemployment and rural underemployment. This, in fact, must be viewed as a strategy for rural transformation. Rural transformation can hardly be expected to take place unless a new blood is infused into the system. In a number of countries both in Africa and elsewhere sporadic attempts have been made to send young people back to the villages and often by employing authoritarian methods and the result has been, in most cases, dismal failure. There is a situation where the new generation of planners and policy makers should benefit from the lessons of history and avoid past mistakes. To increase the probability of success for the renewed attempt to develop agriculture both as a source of employment and as a spring board for development in other sectors, certain favourable conditions must be provided:

(a) People should not be forced into a career against their will;

(b) The reverse movement of people from urban to rural areas should not result in the displacement of people who are already there.

(c) Planners and policy makers should not labour under the illusion that young people are full of dynamism and a high sense of adventure and, therefore, will rough it up from a sense of heroism. It is abundantly clear that, by and large, African youth, as youth everywhere, lack the pioneering spirit, and that it is important that they should not be thrown into the lake to sink or swim. If past experience is anything to go by, most of them will swim back to where they started.

(d) Attempts should be made to minimize unnecessary hardship and, to this end, reasonable shelters, the supply of basic goods and services, adequate technical supervision and support in the areas of production, credit, marketing, and equipment must be provided.

(e) Because of the complexity of the problem of relocating people with urban biases, it is important that people should be screened carefully and that initially the programmes should be undertaken on an experimental basis, preferably under a variety of conditions, before nationwide replication.

11. It is a well-known fact that the service sector in a great number of African countries is manned by persons from outside the continent. In spite of declarations on the imperatives of Africanization, outsiders are preferred resulting in the perpetuation of the myth that essential services will collapse without them. This, of course, is a self-fulfilling prophecy, because, since no plan is usually made for their replacement, service collapse upon their departure. Clearly ther is no lack of employment opportunities in Africa.

12. To alleviate the problems of unemployment in the urban sector, a number of measures suggest themselves.

(a) Increase the vocational and technical content in secondary level curricula.

(b) Establish a network of vocational/technical training institutions to train the large number of out-of-school youths in such fields as auto-mechanics, building and construction technology, electrical work, masonry, carpentry, maintenance of electronic equipment, etc.... and the production of handicrafts, etc....

(c) Establish easy-term credit facilities to help graduates of such institutions get started in business either individually or in a cooperative structure.

(d) Ensure viability of such enterprises by government giving them preferential treatment in the purchase of their services, and provide training facilities to enable these persons to perform in accordance with standards to be specified in city ordinances and other suitable forms of publishing minimum standards requirements.

(e) Encourage the establishment of small-scale business in the distribution sector so that people will be able to engage in self-employment. The attainment of this goal can be facilitated by establishing national, provincial and city level agencies whose responsibilities will be to assist those interested in small business through feasibility determination, credit facilities and technical supervision.

C. ACTION PROGRAMMES TO ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TO NATION BUILDING

13. The elaboration of forward-looking strategies for the advancement of African women beyond the United Nations Decade for Women is a necessary factor in providing a focus and priority base for the acceleration of the integration of women in the development process of African countries. These strategies are essential in the implementation, review and appraisal of the Lagos Plan of Action as well as other development strategies affecting Africa, such as the Regional Food Plan, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action

on population and self-reliant development, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and the North-South Dialogue. The full participation of women in national, sub-regional and regional institutions responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and other strategies, is a great asset which the region should fully utilize.

Agriculture and food production

14. Over the past two decades, the food and agricultural situation in most parts of Africa has undergone drastic deterioration, manifested in poor productivity in the sector, falling per capita consumption of food, and increasing unemployment, malnutrition, leading to starvation and death threatening millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa. The weak technical position of women in agricultural production, even though they are the major producers of food in subsistence economies, is a major contributory factor to the present unsatisfactory situation.

15. In this connection, the following strategies require careful consideration:

(a) Integrated approach through national policies diversified according to the conditions of each country, and the full involvement of women in this approach;

(b) Improvement of basic rural infrastructures to alleviate the burdens of women;

(c) Dissemination of information to rural women and communities and the involvement of women in information exchange among developing countries;

(d) Utilization of a combination of traditional know-how and improved technology appropriate for local needs and customs. Avoidance of indiscriminate reproduction of patterns of imported divisions of labour which emphasize specialization in certain agricultural practices and stages, thus eliminating the possibilities of development and innovation in other areas.

(e) Improvement of women's educational and training opportunities in diversified fields relevant to agriculture and food production, including scientific and technological innovations;

(f) Improvement of women's access to productive factors such as land, capital and services.

Industrial development in Africa

16. National industrial strategies in African countries, have provided few employment opportunities for women. Lack of appropriate education and training have kept women in low-skilled and unstable jobs in industrial enterprises. Labour legislation, discriminatory practices by employers, the nature of work and working conditions in some industrial plants, as well as societal and women's attitudes to certain occupations, have all inhibited the full contribution of women to industrial development. It is, therefore, appropriate to evolve strategies along the following lines:

(a) Industrial policy should include the needs and concerns of women as an integral part of national planning and development.

(b) Financial resources and subsidy should be provided to industries run by women and those employing a high percentage of women.

(c) Necessary institutional mechinery or operational focal points should be promoted for the increased involvement of women in industrial policy-making.

(d) Opportunities for technical and skilled training of women and advancement to better and higher-level positions should be accorded high priority in national manpower development.

(e) Studies should be undertaken to identify linkages between the modern and informal sectors with the objectives of strengthening these linkages. Alternative work arrangements, benefits and services should be explored to increase women workers's productivity and to reduce gender-differentiated labour costs.

(f) TCDC in industrial development should be stepped up and should cover small enterprises run by women.

Human resources development

17. Human resources development policies and practices in African countries have not been particularly successful in equipping women with the required and relevant skills for soci-economic development. Sex bias in education and training has put women at a disadvantage and has worked against their effective contribution to the development process of their countries. Actions along the following lines should therefore be considered:

(a) Introduction of compulsory and free education at the primary and secondary levels, and "positive discrimination" at the tertiary level, to ensure more places for girls;

(b) The removal, in educational institutions and curricula, of sex-biased elements which introduce or consolidate gender discrimination in schools;

(c) Wider inclusion of science and mathematics and other technical subjects in school curricula, and increased admission of girls in these streams;

(d) Design of special measures for reducing the high drop-out rates among girls;

(e) Design and introduction of appropriate culturally acceptable sex education in order to combat adoleseent pregnancies and wider introduction of special skill-training programmes for school leavers and dropouts.

(f) Provision of guidance, counselling and services on educational and related employment opportunities.

Women, health and population

18. Major problems in health and population remain to be overcome in most African countries. Birth and mortality rates continue to be high. Worsening food shortages threaten the health and nutritional conditions of large populations. Health receives a minor share of the national budget and this prevents the widespread provision of health services to rural areas. As women are among the most vulnerable groups and are, therefore, likely to suffer most under advers conditions, the following requires particular attention:

(a) Governments should undertake concrete programmes in maternal and child health care based on the WHO health for all by the Year 2000, and women should be involved in the delivery of public health care services on a wider scale.

(b) Measures should be taken to reduce the rate of infant and maternal mortality and to extend the very low life expectation of African women.

(c) Programmes should be developed to meet the particular needs of handicapped women.

(d) Governments should recognize the importance of demographic variables in development planning with particular attention to the development of national population policies. Free family planning information and services should be made available to women, especially in rural areas.

D. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUNG

19. The future of any country lies in the hands of its youth. This future will be brighter or darker depending on how the young are handled and prepared for their future role.

20. As in all developing countries, young people in African countries from the single largest age group. Therefore, it is a group that needs the utmost attention.

21. If young people are to be useful to their society, that society must invest in them to begin with. Young people have to be prepared for their future roles.

22. Hence, first and foremost, young people must be educated. The educational system young people have to go through must be designed in such a manner that it prepares them for active and useful life. Education must be relevant to the country's needs and what young people are expected to do later on in life.

23. Many African countries expect most of those who complete primary education and those who drop out of either the primary or secondary levels of education to be absorbed back into traditional family occupations. Almost 85 percent of the population in Africa live on agriculture and small scale handicrafts. Yet, the curricula in many African countries have, for long, neglected or have given the least priority to these areas. Young people with no better knowledge of agriculture than their traditional parents can hardly introduce any kind of innovation. On the other hand, unless the labour absorptive

capacity of agriculture is improved, the intention of keeping young people in the rural areas would be a futile exercise. To increase the absorption capacity of agriculture is to improve it. The development of large number of professionals to train farmers should be the first step. In addition, if school curricular expose young people to agriculture and animal husbandry, the task of these professionals will be easier. The curricula should also include education aimed at improving technical capacities of young people. Therefore, the purpose of education in Africa should not aim only at increasing enrollment ratios or achieve universal primary education, but should also make it possible for those who cannot go beyond the primary level to be gainfully employed and earn a living. This can happen only if the curricula are made functional.

24. At the same time, attempts should be made to inculcate work ethics in youthful minds by making productive work part of the educational process. Arrangement should be made with government, parastatal and private services in order to enable students to acquire practical experience while they are learning. This will not only enable young people to acquire practical experiences and enable them to relate their education to work conditions, but will also help them make preliminary decisions on their future careers.

25. On the other hand, the increasing number of out-of-school youth should not be overlooked. In a situation where the enrolment ratio is not catching up with the population growth rate, a large number of young people are likely to be left out of the school system. In addition, a substantial number dropsout of the school system, thus increasing the unemployment and underemployment rates. This potential source of manpower should be fully utilized in various projects, organized into different work brigades and deployed in various projects such as road construction, afforestation programmes, improvement of sanitation (pit latrining, digging and clearing drainages, etc.), water supply projects (digging wells, building small dams) and similar other projects. Through such projects, apart from engaging youth, a certain amount of socialization will be carried out. At least, it would be possible to instill the value of labour in the minds of young people. Itis also possible to educate young people in traditional and social values, as well as making them aware of political situations in their own countries and in the world.

26. The problem of unemployed youth should not be taken lightly. The increasing rate of juvenile delinquency, crime and prostitution can be directly linked to the feeling of frustration that seems to be rampant among the youth. If young people feel neglected by society they are likely to respond through various kinds of anti-social behaviour. Some may do it out of the need for survival, but others might follow suit for the fun of it. In the end, society is the looser. Preventive measures will be more effective, rather than waiting until the young are involved in anti-social and illegal activities and then trying to rehabilitate them back into society.

27. Youth programmes carried out in some African countries are either ad hoc or sectoral. If they have to have an impact they should be planned on a long-term basis. They should also be all inclusive. In some countries such programmes leave out illiterate youth.

28. Countries could learn from each other's experiences through the exchange reports on projects for youth. But, this could more effective if regional seminars and/or workshops are organized for professionals handling the problems of youth so that they can exchange ideas and experiences. On the basis of some successful youth programmes, training programmes can also be organized for thos countries that are yet to start youth programmes or for those where experiences have not been so rewarding. Such seminars, workshops and training programmes can be organized under the aegis of existing regional or sub-regional youth organizations. Countries with relatively successful experience can assist by hosting these programmes.

E. SERVICES FOR THE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

29. The problem of disability is associated with poor health conditions. Preventive measures to eradicate the causes of various disabling diseases should be the first step in the process of reducing disability.

30. Africa is infested with a variety of disabling diseases. Hence, the first long-tern step should be the eradication of these disabling diseases. Immunization services should be carried out as a matter of routine both in the rural and urban areas. This can also be strengthened by regular medical check-ups for school children and pregnant women. Such services, if not yet instituted, should be made compulsory in all countries, as far as possible, to track down and prevent disabilities.

31. Preventive measures against disabilities should include the improvement of environmental sanitation which is among the causes of various diseases prevalent in Africa. Along with this, the eradication of various vectors that transmit diseases would definitely decrease disabilities.

32. Nutritional deficiencies also contribute to causes of disabilities in Africa. Nutritional deficiency can occur not only because of shortage of food, but also due to lack of knowledge as to what kinds of food to consume and/or how to prepare it. Therefore, attempts to increase food supply should be accompanied by nutritional education of the public. This can include selection of food and its preparation and the balancing of diets.

33. Education of the public through the media, about the causes of disabilities and what could be done to prevent disabilities will contribute to a large extent in minimizing avoidable disabilities. For instance the value of immunization and the protection of children from accidents will definitely minimize disabilities.

34. Though, in the long run, preventive programmes are more effective and lasting, rehabilitation programmes for those already affected is a responsibility African governments should not shy away from. This is a responsibility based not only on humanitarian grounds, but also on the right of the disabled to fully participate in development activities and earn their living on their own rather than depending on others.

35. Rehabilitation programmes should take different forms depending on the extent of disabilities. Those who need medical and orthopedic attention should be provided with them. In this regard, once the disabled person has undergone

medical treatment, there is a need for artificial limbs (at least for some). Therefore, the establishment of a workshop for this purpose should be an important part of any rehabilitation programme. In many cases, psycho-social intervention is required before the disabled are assigned to various occupational rehabilitation programmes.

36. Whereas institutional care by governments or voluntary organizations for the severely handicaped cannot be avoided, it is important that governments should assist and strengthen families to take care of their disabled members. Only when this is not possible should the disabled be moved to institutional care. In some cases, the severely disabled may be assigned to sheltered workshops. Institutional care will not be necessary for all disabled people.

37. After treatment (medical and/or psycho-social) and vocational training, most of the disabled can be deployed in any productive activity along with the able-bodied people. This should be encouraged as much as possible and should be supported by a government policy.

38. The rehabilitation of the physically handicapped requires different kinds or professionally trained people: medical specialist, physco-therapists, occupational therapist, psychologists, social workers, etc. This definitely becomes an expensive undertaking for individual countries. Evolving regional or sub-regional training programmes for the rehabilitation of the handicapped would be cost effective.

39. Though the extent of mental disabilities (of all varieties) in Africa is not clearly known, the existence of the problem cannot be denied. The disease patterns obtaining in African countries do also cause mental retardation as well as physical disabilities. Therefore, the provision of rehabilitation programmes for the mentally handicapped, whatever the causes may be, is essential.

F. THE AGED

40. Another group of people that need the attention of the society are people of old age. Though life expectancy in Africa is very low, with better medical services it is likely to improve. But the same modernization process that is bringing longevity to the aging members of society is undermining their welfare. Urbanization and industrialization are eroding the extended family system where the elderly in Africa had security and commanded respect and authority. Gradually, the elderly are being left to fend for themselves. Fewer members of the extended family system are staying behind to provide daily care and services to the elderly thus calling for an alternative.

41. In the 1980s, it was estimated that the elderly in Africa (over 60 years) were about 4.9% of the total population. With slight improvement in health services and standards of living, the size is likely to increase. Therefore, there will be enough justification for state intervention.

42. The services for the aging population will have to depend on their condition. The following may be some of the alternative ways of looking after the elderly:

(a) Provision of institutional care for the very old and/or infirm. Some of these may have the money but may be too weak to look after themselves. They also need protection from exploitation. Others may not have either the means or the strength to take care of themselves.

(b) Some elderly people may be able to take care of themselves but they are destitutes. Financial assistance may solve their problems.

(c) Some elderly people may be chronically ill and need special attention in institutions.

(d) Wherever possible, the elderly should remain with their families.

43. In the long run, the best way to deal with the problems of the elderly of the second and third type would be institutional care or a comprehensive social security and pension schemes for all sectors of the population. In such a case, the programmes proposed above can be self-financing to some extent. Better methods of ensuring that all people are covered by social security and/or insurance schemes, should be studied at the regional and sub-regional levels. Exchanges of ideas and information may reveal better methods of organizing such services.

G. THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

44. Until recently, Africa was known to have the largest refugee population in the world. In June 1984, the global figure was given as "within the limits of three millions" 5/ In terms of cost, UNHCR alone spent over $153 million in 1983 for refugee programmes in Africa.6/ This figure should be added to those of the expenditures incurred by other refugee-serving agencies, to give an idea of the magnitude of the bill.

45. To such an undesirable world record, Africa is now adding another one, as the figure of economic asylum-seekers and of victims of drought and other natural disasters is almost daily increasing. "Such an increase is estimated at more than 5.5 million people" 7/

REFUGEES

46. Concerning refugees, they can be divided into four major categories.

(a) "those who have fled the stranglehold of the apartheid regime in South Africa;

(b) those who could be given as the remnants of the struggle against the colonial rule,

(c) those who are the victims of internal strifes and social unrests, and

(d) those who crossed boundaries because of inter-state problems". 8/

47. An in-depth study of the root-causes for asylum-seeking in Africa has been requested by the 19th Summit of the Organization of African Unity 9/, with whose implementation African States should be closely associated, while seriously considering the following:

(a) to learn to tolerate ideological differences among themselves, to resist external influences, and to pursue their political goals in a legitimate and democratic manner;

(b) to transcend tribalism and adhere to genuine national objectives commonly agreed upon, while allowing, accepting or, at least, tolerating dissent;

(c) to enact amnesty laws in an attempt to facilitate voluntary repatriation of refugees, with a firm, open and, if possible, controlable commitment to facilitate the settlement of returnees without harrassment on penalization .

48. Refugee work, at the national level, has some requirements and implications that should be given careful consideration:

(a) Reception centres are usually made available, either through emergency assistance or otherwise. The physical facilities within such centres generally allow the authorities to cope with the flux situations when they occur, with the valuable assistance of UNHCR and other refugee-serving agencies. What needs to be made available is an adequately trained staff, as well as appropriate and clearly defined regulations and instructions for such a staff to deal with the situation in a considerate and humane manner. UNHCR has very recently published a Handbook 10/ which contains comprehensive and valuable information to be used by refugee workers all over the world. Other manuals are also available 11/ that could, as well, contribute to the preparation of national manuals for refugee workers, whose availability would very much facilitate the counselling of refugees, their settlement and many other related problems.

(b) Refugees, although destitute, should not be dealt with as a source of cheap labour, nor should they be considered as a source of foreign exchange. The main aim of any assistance programme is to bring them, as early as possible, to become self-reliant and, if possible, self-sufficient. Refugees are an asset, not a liability; their presence should not be used as "Some kind of industry" 12/ to raise assistance with the intention of diverting it to other purposes.

(c) Qualified refugees should be placed, as far as possible and feasible, in suitable jobs within the settlements or in other economic activities conceived for the refugee population, in order to avoid competition for jobs with the local population in countries whose labour market has its limitations, and where job opportunities are often scarce. Income-generating activities for the refugee populations should be launched, as early as possible, through technical assistance from the competent UN bodies and specialized institutions, and with contributions, human, technical and financial from the international community and the NGOs.

(d) Rural refugees should be settled, towards self-reliance or for their integration (if their repatriation is either impossible or unforeseeable), within the framework of agricultural development programmes, agricultural co-operatives, agro-pastoral or agro-industrial endeavours, or the like, until such a time as their acceptance by the local communities would allow absorption and osmosis. Governments should stand ready to envisage, at that stage, naturalization of the rural refugees whose voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin is not possible.

49. With assistance from the international community, and through the expertise of UNHCR and UNDP, governments should be enabled:

(a) to define, quantitatively and qualitatively, the additional burden which refugee presence represents for their economies, and the humanitarian and developmental implications of such burdens;

(b) to conceive and sort out all the projects that the alleviation of such a burden may call for, to prepare the adequate project documents, and to embark on project implementation without undue delays.

50. Towards co-operation in finding durable solutions to refugee problems in Africa, governments should associate themselves with, and benefit from the activities of, a Regional Centre for the Dissemination of Information on Refugee Problems and on Refugee and Humanitarian Laws, to be established in Africa, pursuant to the recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the situation of Refugees in Africa 13/, and with the assistance and active co-operation of OAU and UNHCR.

II. Displaced persons

51. Besides the refugees, there are asylum-seekers in Africa who, unfortunately for them, are not covered by the existing international or regional instruments, and whose living conditions and possible productive activities tend, therefore, to be entirely ignored. These are:

(a) those who are compelled by poverty or disappointed hopes to expatriate themselves;

(b) those who migrate in search of a job, because the general economic conditions in their own countries have so badly deteriorated that they have remained or become unemployed;

(c) those who cross internationally-recognized boundaries because the persistent drought has decimated all what was sustaining them in their increasingly empoverished environment, and

(d) those victimized by famine or by natural disasters.

52. The economic asylum-seekers, as well as the victims of natural disasters are not considered as refugees, but they deserve, at least, as much attention, sympathy and assistance as the latter ... 14/. Action in favour of displaced persons is generally envisaged at two levels: the emergency one, and the medium- and long-term measures.

53. Upon arrival, and because their conditions are very close, if not similar, to those of the refugees, displaced populations need urgent assistance with respect of food, shelter and health care. This is usually taken care of by the local authorities, with the active assistance and collaboration of the international community, through its cash and kind contributions, and the UN.

competent bodies and voluntary aid-giving agencies. However, emphasis needs to be put here again on the functions, capabilities and staff efficiency of the reception centers (mentioned under para 5.(a) above).

54. Once the emergency needs are provided, interventions at the national level should directly relate to the causes having provoked sudden population movements. Requirements of drought, famine or natural disaster victims are quite distinct and different from those of the economic-asylum seekers. While the latter are looking for employment placement, and are therefore in need of active and efficient counselling and orientation services (if the economic situation of the receiving country allows their acceptance at least on a temporary basis), the former's case is more difficult to tackle, as, on the one hand, the duration of their stay in the receiving countries is undetermined, and, on the other, the solutions to their problems relate to long-term actions whose results or impact will not be promptly perceived.

55, In the case of economic asylum-seekers, approaches to solutions will depend mainly on, and vary according to, the specific conditions prevailing in each country, and, probably also, in the area(s) where the displaced persons have settled. The only common requirement that needs to be given due consideration by the governments, in all the countries, is the availability(as is the case for the refugees) of adequately trained personnel, counsellors, advisers and social workers who have been exposed not only to case study techniques, psychology and demographic studies, but also to the most recent developments in the economic and social conditions of their environment, to the policy decisions relating thereto, to the specific conditions of the labour market ... etc. Such a staff, to maintain its efficiency and perform satisfactorily, would require periodical on-the-job training or cyclical refresher courses.

56. As for the victims of natural disasters, the short-, medium- and long-term actions that need to be taken to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the solutions of their problems have been duly reviewed and defined in the course of two meetings convened recently: the Scientific Round Trable on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa (20-23 February 1984), and the Regional Meeting on Natural Disaster Prevention and Preparedness in Africa (24-25 February 1984). The former adopted a Regional plan of action to combat the impacts of drought in Africa 15/ , later endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers 16/, while the latter adopted, in its report, a series of recommendations relating to what needs to be done at the internationa, regional and national levels 17/. Needless for the purpose of the present document to repeat, reproduce or even summarize the substance of the aforementioned documents, copies of which should be made available to all concerned for action to be taken at all levels, as and when due.

57. Emphasis should be put, however, on the vital importance for the issues at stake, of the Special Memorandum by the ECA Conference of Ministers on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis 18/, which situates the case of the drought and natural disaster victims, as well as that of economic asylum-seekers, within a global framework that reviews the causes and suggests solutions, including the long-term structural adjustments required. Such a document should, henceforth, guide national action in the field of assistance to displaced populations, as well as in all other humanitarian and developmental endeavours, if the African countries are to extricate themselves from the grips of the crisis obtaining.

58. One important factor that needs to be recorded for this review of operational activities related to refugees and displaced persons to be as comprehensive as possible, is that of information and data accuracy. Assistance from the international community and adequate plannig for short-, medium- and long-term actions, if they are to have any impact, require detailed information backstopped by statistical data of a reliable and precise nature. Action by governments to make this available, as soon as refugee or other asylum situations occur, is a condition sine qua non of the success of the rescue, assistance and rehabilitation operations, and also of the longer term actions, be they related to settlement or to repatriation. It should not be forgotten that inaccurate data is always counter productive, to say the least.

H. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

59. Although by traditon the development problem listed above fall under the domain of social development, the designing of effective solutions and the implementation thereof require interdisciplinary collaboration. The history of failures in past and present efforts at solving the problems of poverty has to do with what one might call an atomized approach adopted by governments in dealing with problems that are complex and are essentially interrelated. By way of an illustration, it is sufficient to review the main reasons of community development failure to have any significant impact on rural backwardness. The widely accepted arrangement of service delivery in community development was through ministries of community development and, some times also, through ministries of social affairs with departments charged with specific responsibilites for community development. This arrangement did not work out for the following reasons:

(a) Although at the conceptual level, policy makers and planners appreciated the need for interdisciplinary concerted action, excessive differentiation of functions and responsibilities prevented the various agencies involved from pooling intellectual and technical resources for joint planning and joint action,

(b) Each government agency saw its own limited roles as sacrosanct and would, therefore, not allow external infringement upon its domains.

(c) While it was evident that community development was a package of economic, social, and cultural programmes, community development workers were left with the task of raising aspirations without the means of satisfying them. There are certainly other reasons. But the above are the major ones.

60. In looking ahead to the times of planning and implementing, integrated rural development programmes within the context of social development, development planners should benefit from past experiences and avoid the pitfalls thereof.

61. Every sector of development has its social aspects and because of this social development may be viewed as veins and arteries threading through all sectors of human activity. Often ministries of education, health, social affairs, housing, agriculture, industry, etc. are structurally so atomized that they see very little in common in any of their activities. Ministries of social affairs are expected to pick up the wreckage of the other systems as for example, when they are called upon to deal with an adolescent after his educational career has been irretrievably ruined. In rural areas, ministries of social affairs are called upon to feed starving families, put back together familes that are breaking up the economic reasons, restore back to their familes young people running away in search of better opportunities. Effective assistance to such families and persons cannot be seen except within the context of attempts to improve general socio-economic conditions. It may be possible to provide short-term relief. But long-term solutions call for dealing with the causes rather than the symptoms by means of integrated efforts at diagnosis, planning and programme development.

Basic requirements of a workable integrated rural development programme

62. At the minimum, integrated rural development programmes must have the following features.

(a) It must be multidisciplinary in focus and thrust. 19/ The battle must be waged at the social, cultural, organizational and economic fronts. This implies that government agencies with specialized functions must pool resources (material and manpower) together, to understand community problems in their multidimentionality. It is probably practical to start with such a seemingly simple question as "why there is no surplus production of food". Asking this question will force a cause and effect type of enquiry, which leads to the necessity of obtaining data on such factors as: (i) the proportion of total land area suitable for agriculture; (ii) the pattern of the distribution of this land among cultivators, (iii) the social organization of productions, (iv) the technology cultivators use in enhancing the productivity of land and the tools people use to that end; (v) the pattern of the division of labour, (vi) the basis on which people decide what to produce or not to produce; (vii) the probable effect of fiscal policy on decisions to produce or not to produce, (viii) the type of technical assistance available to cultivators, (ix) the modalities of communication extension workers use in communicating new ideas and practices to cultivators, (x) experiences of extension workers concerning challenge and opportunities involved in introducing innovative practices; (xi) the social, cultural and other roots of resistance to innovative practices, (xii) the most likely beneficiaries of increased production, (xiii) marketing facilities; (xiv) the type of consumer goods available in the communities and the extent to which these are valued; (xv) what consumer commodities that are not currently available are likely to have greater demands, (xvi) experience of communities in terms of past and present attempts to enhance the suitability of land for cultivation bymmeans of work to improve the environment (land and water use, conservation efforts) and how such attempts may be made more effective through technical intervention; (xvii) the strengths and weaknesses of past and present technical intervention; (xviii) time use patterns, etc.

(b) Since all these problems cannot be dealt with simultaneously, a multi-disciplinary team of experts working with community groups representing the cross section of the communities must identify the most critical elements in the set-up causal factors, and work out strategies and programmes in order of priority to remove the negative effects of these critical factors.

(c) Information and education activities to keep people in rural communities abreast with the social and economic ramifications of the problems identified, the available methods by which they could be dealt with. In doing this development teams should resist the temptation of the mass rally formula. Short but intensive seminars or workshops for smaller groups representing various segments of the community should be organized. Persons given such orientation should be enabled to carry the message to their respective constituencies. This approach is likely to reduce the problem of communication between change agents and ordinary people in rural communities.

(d) (i) Experimental integrated development projects. The suggestions is often made that rural development should be planned and executed within the context of national development. This suggestion frequently leads planners and policy makers to start nation-wide programmes, without spending the time and energy to assess regional specific problems and needs. If programmes should have national characteristics specially at the initial stage, it should be at the phase of problem definition, need determination, assessment of regional/local capacities for participative involvement, understanding the sources of cultural and social resistance to change, determination of the extent of natural resources endowment etc. Such an effort should lead to the drawing up of regional specific profiles.

(ii) Then, on the basis of these profiles, small scale experimental programmes should be undertaken in various geographic locations with a view to determining the vaibility of the integrated package approach from the point of view of efficiency and effectiveness. Localities with similar characteristics as the experimental localities should serve as control localities by staying with the traditional approach of rural development.

(c) Popular Participation: The issue of popular participation is closely linked with the issue of centralization versus decentralization in nation-building efforts. There is no society in Africa today the governments of which do not seek some kind of mass participation in these efforts. This is because governments aspire to the long-range goal of building democratic institutions although there is variation in the methods they employ to achieve such an objective. The methods different governments employ depend, to a large extent, on their evaluation of the capacities of the people for rational participation, and on their evaluation of the danger uncontrolled mass participation poses for the stability of the state.

63. On the basisoof these evaluations which, more often than not, exist simultaneously, mass participation is sought through a combination of emotional

factors, manipulation and coercion. The coercion aspect of the strategy emphasizes control, and the need to prescribe the spheres of freedom of action by using locally recruited persons loyal to the system to thwart any efforts that tend to go beyond what is considered safe. Where manipulation strategies are preferred and put to use, needs of the masses are articulated essentially by those who are ill-concerned with the needs of the community, with the result that popular interest is dampened and the probability of attaining goals embodied in development programmes are subverted by subtle non-compliance on the part of the masses. Public officials are often misled by the skin-deep enthusiasm exhibited at village mass rallies - an enthusiasm assidiously whipped by the local leaders to integrate themselves with visiting officials. Superficial adoration of the dignitaries by the masses in public reallies is often mistaken for commitment to the goals espoused by public officials and hence to nation-building. Experience in Africa since the dawn of the independence era have shown this to be an illusion. Instead of stimulating genuine popular participation, the strategies used heretofore succeeded in generating popular resignation and defeatism.

64. But renouncing central manipulation, often referred to as mobilization, in favour of a localized approach of allowing localities to exercise absolute self-determination is not likely to solve the problem either. Given the rather tennous stage of political, economic and social integration of African societies, the notion of unregulated self-determination for the various national/regional constituencies of a given country is likely to lead to segmentation. Nation-building and realistic development cannot take place in segmented societies.

65. But popular participation is a necessary condition for nation-building and development. Aggressive mobilization based on elite conception of what is good for the people has produced alienation, and the option of localized self-determination as a mobilizational principle is likely to lead to further segmentation of society. Then what are the alternatives available to African Governments? Popular participation cannot come about in a climate of suspicion, fear, and general incredulity about the motives of those who have the decision-making powers with respect to development. Efforts at eliciting genuine popular participation are likely to succeed under the following conditions:

(a) A clear statement of objectives, policy and targets relating to integrated rural development with equity, based on priorities established by dialogue, and defined through technical feasibility and economic viability.

(b) Since efforts of development involve a certain degree of sacrifices in terms of differed gratifications, political authorities should demonstrate to the public that such sacrifices are equally distributed among all segments of the population, including the leadership.

(c) An extensive programme of non-formal education disseminating through a network of information systems that are designed to inform and enlighten people about the various dimensions of underdevelopment, their likely causes and the various ways of dealing with these causes. Such information should be given after being validated by actual studies undertaken rather than based on information taken from foreign text-books.

(d) Such information should be given in a dispassionate manner, designed to stimulate discussion and free enquiry;

(e) Mobilization should rely on the establishment of study groups, at comunity level, with every segment of the community represented. Organizational work should resist the temptation of relying too much on vocal elements of the community, and mistake these elements as being necessarily representing natural leadership;

(f) While study groups should be the basis for increasing community awareness about the nature, extent and scope of problems of development in rural areas, a more permanent decision-making structure should be created by linking these groups on a geographic area basis. This should take the form of a citizens' council on rural development with appropriate chapters in similar localities to facilitate upward aggregation of grass-roots needs and demands;

(g) Such councils should be assisted by a multidisciplinary team of sectoral specialists in the various dimensions of development (agriculture, animal science, formal and non-formal education, health, nutrition, cottage and small-scale industry, rural institutions such as cooperatives, specialists in the field of appropriate technology, etc.). The role of this team of technical specialists will be among other things to:

(i) elicit local support and participation in the definition of problems, needs assessment, assessment of local institutional capacities for problem solving;

(ii) interprete national goals and priorities of development in general and social and rural development in particular;

(iii) interprete specific objectives for regional development;

(iv) assist local decision-making bodies in planning strategies and programmes for area and locality development;

(v) provide training opportunities to members of citizens' councils through regional and national seminars and workshops, which among other things will increase the opportunity for council members to exchange ideas and experiences with colleagues from other regions;

(vi) provide technical and supervisiory backstopping for specific projects.

(h) Policies, plans and programmes for integrated rural development should be widely discussed by various representative bodies which should be encouraged to engage in such discussions in an atmosphere of free-enquiry. Experience has shown that governments, use of manipulative techniques to obtain superficial agreements has often resulted in subtle non-compliance, subverting programme goals and objectives at the implementation stage.

66. While the above represent some of the important actions to be taken at the country level, supportive actions are required at subregional/regional levels.

(a) Technical assistance, at the request of member States, should be provided to formulate policies, plans and strategies for integrated rural development with equity and peoples' participation.

(b) Interdisciplinary technical advisory team should be set-up to evaluate varied approaches of rural development currently in operation in different countries. These approaches should be evaluated from the stand-point of economic efficiency and equity, peoples' participation and replicability.

(c) Organization of subregional seminars to discuss a variety of models of integrated rural development intervention systems.

(d) Continuation of research and publications to facilitate exchange of information relating to various aspects of integrated rural development amongst the member States.

(e) Evolving on exchange programme for rural development practicioners that will increase their knowledge and experience through exposing them to experiences carried out at the national level, within and outside the African region.

(f) Vigorous advocacy of the structural reforms where necessary, and of institution-building, the recognition of the basic premise that man is the author and beneficiary of development of the African region.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

67. Since the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action, meetings at expert and ministerial levels, have been organized in Africa to consider all the aspects of human resources planning, development and utilization, and to evolve policies and action programmes as appropriate. While it would be redundant to review the substance of all such activities, it is still relevant to emphasize the importance of training as a means of improving the quality of manpower. Lack of training or appropriate skills do contribute to unemployment in many developing countries. In order to make training and career development more effective, African countries should consider taking the following measures:

(a) Formulation and implementation of comprehensive training policy guidelines for national training development backed by appropriate legislations.

(b) The establishment or "reconstitution" of administrative machineries to provide policy guidance and to co-ordinate training, guidance and counselling activities.

(c) The development of well-trained and professionally-oriented corps of training staff/development personnel.

(d) Establishing and maintaining a centrally administered training fund derived from the industrial training levy and other forms of financial resource mobilization methods.

(e) Development of appropriate training programmes for out-of-school youth, those engaged in the non-formal sector, subsistance farming, and the handicapped.

(f) Develop appropriate services for psychological/occupational testing for career planning, guidance and counselling.

(g) Develop effective guidance and counselling personnel cadres.

J. BRAIN - DRAIN

68. The problem of brain-drain is now endemic in Africa due to various reasons. Millions of uneducated and educated Africans are living and working abroad, mainly in Europe and North America. It is estimated that some 40, 000 qualified Africans from sub-Saharan Africa are working in Europe alone. 20/ Africa cannot afford, at this stage of its development, to lose the services of its professionals such as engineers, medical doctors, educators, planners, managers, administrators, or even technicians, nurses, or for that matter, any skilled workers.

69. The reasons why these people prefer to live in foreign lands are many and varied. Life at home has not been conducive for many reasons. The political situation in the continent seems to be one of the causes for people prefering to live in other countries rather than their own. Intelectuals are specially suspected by regimes in power to undermining their governments, most often they are the ones that are victimized whenever there are political conflicts. Unless such political harassments at home are minimized, young professionals on study aborad will have second thoughts before returning home.

70. Apart from the political situations, there are a number of factors attracting educated young Africans to stay in Europe, or North America. The dissatisfaction with the conditions of work is forcing young professionals to stay away. This is particularly so with university educators, medical doctors, engineers etc. who find it difficult to utilize fully their professional competence. Universities and hospitals in most countries of Africa are ill-equipped to carry out research properly. At times narrow educational specializations or foreign-oriented research interests make it impossible for some young professionals to secure appropriate jobs in their own countries. Therefore, better conditions of service abroad including better remuneration and greater freedom of action are some of the reasons for a large number of educated Africans staying away from their own countries.

71. What could be done to bring back nationals that are staying away after completing their training or a tour of duty abroad? There is a great need for promoting activities which would facilitate the return of technically qualified nationals living abroad to their home countries and to the region.

72. In order to attract expatriate nationals back to their home countries and indeed to the region, it is necessary for the governments to institute incentives conducive to attracting back home those with required skills. Some countries are already operating programmes for attracting their nationals back home through various incentives such as house loans, travel facilities, settlement grants, guaranteed employment and other policy measures. These are examples interested countries may consider.

73. Action is also needed at the regional level. A full inventory of the African brain-drain will have to be prepared. Where are most of the educated Africans that are overseas? How many are they? What are the characteristics of their specializations? Why did they choose to stay where they are? A comprehensive study of this phenomenon should be undertaken, based on accurate national case studies. Once such a study is available, the problem should thoroughly discussed by the competent ministerial body, in order to identify the implications of the problem for the human resources development of the continent, and, on the basis of the findings, ways and means of attracting back educated Africans to their respective countries should be worked out.

74. As a measure to counteract the brain-drain, it is important to develop regional and national institutions where nationals would be trained to avoid sending them for training in foreign countries where they risk losing touch with the needs and aspirations of their countries. Available training programmes in African universities can be strengthened and used by countries in the region for training specialists they need. For instance, if one of the Eastern African universities has a strong programme, in management at the masters or doctoral level, there should be no need to duplicate this programme in other universities in the sub-region since countries in the sub-region would be able to send their students to this programme, if prior arrangements are made. The other universities can start specializing in other areas and accept students from other countries. Such allocation of academic activities and exchange of students may be the only way out, at this time, when the cost of education overseas in becoming prohibitive.

75. There is also a need for exchange of skilled manpower among African countries. Such exchange would, no doubt, strengthen the capacity of those countries within the region which lack qualified manpower.

FOOTNOTES

1/ William Brass et. al., The Demography of Tropical Africa, Princeton, Princeton University Press 1973, see particularly Appendex A.

2/ See ILO (PECTA) Orientations et Programme de Travail pour la Periode 1982-1986, Addis Ababa, 1982, p. 11.

3/ United Nations, Africa's strategy for development in the 1970's, United Nations, New York, 1973, p. 15

4/ UN/OAU, Report of the Third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 8-10 October 1980, p. 3.

5/ Cf. Statement by the Secretary General a.i. of the OAU on the occasion of OAU Refugee Day - Addis Ababa, 20 June 1984 (Cyclostyled OAU document without reference).

6/ Cf. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Document E/1984/61 of 30 May 1984, submitted to the 1984 Second Regular Session of ECOSOC, page 28, para. 114.

7/ Cf. Progress Report on Emergency and Short-Term Requirements, Addendum to the Report of the Secretary-General on the Critical Social and Economic Situation in Africa - Document E/1984/68/Add.1 of 7 June 1984, submitted to the 1984 Second Regular Session of ECOSOC.

8/ Cf. Adebayo Adedeji, Statement to ICARA II, 10 July 1984, page.2.

9/ Cf. OAU Resolution AHG/Res. 114(XIX), operative paragraph 5.

10/ Cf. UNHCR Handbook for Social Services (Provisional Edition) Geneva, February 1984.

11/ Cf. AACC Refugee service, Handbook for Refugee Workers - First published in 1983

12/ Cf. Introductory note of the Secretary-General a.i. covering the period June 1983 to February 1984, OAU document CM/1233 (XL) Part 1, page 10.

13/ Cf. Recommendation 8, paras 1 and 2, in SIAS bilingual publication entitled The Recommendations from the Arusha Conference on the African Refugee Problem, Uppsala 1981, pp. 18-20.

14/ Cf. Adbayo Adedeji, Statement ..., op.cit., page 3.

15/ Cf. Report of the Scientific Round Table on the Climatic Situation and Drought in Africa, ECA document E/ECA/CM.10/23 of 15 March 1984, Annex.

16/ Cf. ECA Resolution 499 (XIX) of 26 May 1984 on Regional Plan of Action to combat the impacts of drought in Africa.

17/ Cf. Report of the Regional Meeting on Natural Disaster Prevention and Preparedness in Africa, ECA document E/ECA/CM.10/31 of 25 February 1984, p. 13-17.

18/ Cf. ECA document E/ECA/CM.10/37/rev. 1

19/ See United Nations, Integrated Approach to Rural Development in Africa New York, 1971, pp. 65-66.

20/ See 4th Plenary Session of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors/Presidents/ Rectors of institutions of Higher Learning in Africa, Addis Ababa, 25-29 January 1982, pp. 21-22.